London Offices of VIIE SUR.
All communications should be addressed to FRARE.
M. WHITE AND STRAIG, London W. O.

Try It This Year.

Our esteemed Republican neighbor, the New York Tribune, prints in its news columns these ingenuous lines:

"No Republican State Convention will be held this fall. In consequence of this fact, it is feared that the Republicans of the State may become comewhat apathetic, and thereby lose the next Legislature, which lode will alset a successor to Benater Evants. To pre Twent this the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly district have requested the Re-publican League of the State to call a convention before Reptember to devise ways and means to preserve the Republican majority in the Senate. This excellent sug-question will be nested upon at once by the League."

The Republican League can find no new neans for preserving the Republican majority in the Legislature. That majority has m secured by a violation of the Constitu-Sion of the State. Only by preventing an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State and a reapportionment of the Senate districts and the Assembly districts are the Republicans able to retain control of the Legislature. Only by depriving the Demoeratio party of the representation to which Its numbers entitle it is the Legislature able to elect Bepublican Senators.

New York was a Democratic State when Mr. Evants was elected as Senator. It was a Democratic State when Mr. HISCOCK was elected as Senator. By a continuing fraud against the majority of the voters of the State the minority party is enabled to perpetuate its power.

Next fall the Republicans will have to bear the political reaction which commonly follows the first year of an Administration. an effect which the repellent characteristics of the present Administration must make unusually great. The admission of two scantily populated Territories into the Union for the sole purpose of increasing Republican strength in Congress and in the electoral vote, is a fraud and an injustice to the greater States, and will prove repugnant to onservative Republican sentiment in New York. The desperate expedients of the Republicans to steal the next Congress by putting control of the Congress elections into the hands of Republican Returning Boards, will still more strongly turn conservative or wavering voters to the Democratic side. The bogus and hypocritical reforms by which the Republicans in the Legislature have endeavored to deceive the people will merve to increase the popular disgust. In national matters and in State matters everything favors the Democrats.

There will never be a better time than this year for the Democrats of New York to put forth their strongest efforts to carry the Legislature, and thereby take the only way of gaining fair representation in succeeding Legislatures. They can ask for no abler or more popular leader than Governor HILL. They can flud no juster measure of real reform than reapportionment. And they will never have a more promising opportunity of forcing a reapportionment.

Our Foreign Ministers.

The proposal to give the title of Ambassador to our Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and to raise the salaries of the Ministers to Turkey. Greece, and Denmark, is apparently founded on the theory that our resident diplomatic service in foreign lands is increasing in importance, whereas it has for a long time been growing of less and less moment. Steamships and the electric telegraph have destroyed in a great measure whatever necessity formerly existed for the maintenance of foreign legations. Under a proper system, the Consuls could still further displace the Ministers by sending any urgent information from foreign countries, while the Administration has the telegraph at its command for direct communication with foreign Governments in all parts of the world.

When our political system was founded the foreign missions were looked upon as temporary devices, which would one day be dispensed with. The Fifth Congress held a remarkable and exhaustive debate upon the question. In the course of it Mr. NICHOLAS took the broad ground that the country would be benefited by having no Ministers in foreign lauds. Mr. PINCENEY also considered that this might be the end ultimately aimed at, and he declared that everybody could see "that we have had Ministers in foreign countries who have done no good, and that foreign Ministers have been sent to this country who have done harm." Mr. LIVINGSTON, interpreting Mr. PINCKNEY'S words to mean that "our diplomatic connections had been injurious to this country and ought to be got rid of as soon as convenient," declared that this opinion "ought to have great weight." Mr. Goodbrich thought that the purpose should be to reduce to a minimum our political relations with foreign powers. No doubt there was a general agreeent in 1798 that the policy on this subject indicated in the farewell address of WASH-INOTON was the true one. Yet those were the days of the stage coach and the sailing ship, when it was possible that some injury might result from the lack of resident representatives in foreign lands, empowered to communicate and negotiate with their Governments. Now the ocean telegraph and its land connections bring Washington within an hour or two of London, Berlin, and Ht. Peterslarg; and yet we are told that the value of our embassies in foreign countries is increasing!

Even for the purpose of negotiating treaties, originally considered to be one of their chief functions, resident Ministers have been found needless. The greater part of our principal treaties with the leading European powers have been the work of special commissioners, sent from our country to foreign capitals or from the latter to Washington. The Samoan treaty, arranged with Germany and England at Berlin, is a very recent example in point. The same was true of the treaty of Washington in 1671 and of the one on the same sub-fact negotiated in 1888, which the Benate rejected. Other important examples in past times were the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, and the commercial treaty with England in 1815, the conventions of 1826 and 1827 with England, the ASHBURTON treaty of 1842, and the ELGIN reciprocity treaty of 1834. It is found, in fact, that when a treaty of importance is required, the wisest plan is to intrust the business to diplomats specially qualified for that particular purpose, and sing knowledge of international law and experience in politics, instead of putting it into the hands of the resident Minister, who may have been sent to the foreign court mainly because he has written some interesting poems or novels, or because he wants to gather the material for

writing others. Such being the actual condition of our tic service, in point of necessity and utility, Congress need not worry | ranged, in his experience, from twenty

much over any alleged need of increasing grades and salaries. As It is, some of these almost superfluous Ministers receive salaries far higher than those of the heads of the various executive departments, and of other officers who are much busier with duties much more important. Congress ought not to be niggardly, but it should also take care not to adopt any policy based on the notion of entering into a competition of ceremonial display with foreign countries. The question of expense is, in fact, not the only one involved, the more serious one being that of holding fast to the principles of our Government. It has sometimes been argued that it would be sufficient to have two or three Ministers representing our country in Europe, each being accredited to several Governments. Whether that would be a change worth while to make may be a question; but, at all events, it is not wise to magnify the foreign legations and increase their expenses, merely in order that they make more of a show.

Mr. Hoar's Returning Boards

The Republican National Committee, of which the Hon, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY is still Chairman, will meet at Washington on May 7. The supposed object of the meeting is to consider the decidedly gloomy prospects of electing a Republican majority in the Fifty-second Congress.

The hope of the committee and of Repub iteans in general must be founded upon the schemes for Republican supervision of Congress elections. The Federal Elections bill reported by Senator HOAR from the Committee on Privileges and Elections ought to be sure of the approval of Mr. QUAY and his associates. If it becomes a law, the election of a Republican House of Representatives would be simpler than speezing.

The vital part of Mr. HOAR's bill is found in the provision putting the final counting and revision of the vote of each Congress district in the hands of a Board of Canvassers appointed by the United States Judge for the district, and consisting of at least two Republicans. "Not more than two of whom [Board of Canvassers] shall belong to the same political party," is the provision of the bill. In any district where the supervisors had not sufficiently doctored the registration lists, the Republican majority in the Board of Canvassers could count in the Republican candidate and thereupon certify his election.

The familiarity of Mr. Hoan with the fine work done for his party by the State Returning Boards in Louisians and Florida in 1876 has led him to provide for United States Returning Boards, with a Republican majority to count a Republican victory in the Con-

gress districts. The work of Mr. QUAY's committee would be simplified if Mr. HOAR'S Election bill could be put through. But the country will not

ubmit to another Returning Board infamy Hawaii Didn't Get There.

The adjournment of the Pan-American Conference puts in a queerer light than ever the tardy invitation to take part in it which Congress sent to Hawaii. Of course the Conference could not reasonably be expected to remain in session simply in order that this belated summons might take effect, or in the faint hope that a Sandwich Island delegate might appear.

Most of the work was over, and all the fun, before the missive of the President reached King KALAKAUA. The Conference had begin its task in rigorous conformity to the great maxim, "Pleasure before business," and had swung around the circle before settling down to debates at Washington. With the wine of the junketing quaffed and paught but the less of the talking left, should delegates come all the way from Honolulu?

King KALAKAUA will doubtless overlook the little oversight about the invitation, which was quite unintentional, knowing that when another Pan-American Conference is held here his ticket will go out by the very first mail.

But what did the invitation to Hawail

Rabbit Hunting with Pharoah's Rat. It is against the law of this State to hunt or kill hares or rabbits with ferrets. The game laws subject a person who disregards this prohibition to a penalty of \$25 for each hare or rabbit killed by a ferret. Prosecutions under this provision of the statute have not been very common, but of late years the practice of hunting rabbits with ferrets has greatly increased in Ulster county and Orange county, and the game protectors in those portions of the State are now making vigorous efforts to repress it.

An interesting case of this kind was tried at the recent April term of the Circuit Court in Newburgh. The suit was brought in the name of the people against three residents of Ulster county to recover five penalties, amounting to \$125, for killing five rabbits in December last with a ferret. The testimony for the prosecution as to the use of the ferret was pretty clear. The defendants were seen digging out a rabbit burrow on a side hill. When they got to the bottom they unearthed an animal which several witnessess identifled as a ferret. The ferret had, apparently, been unwilling to come out after having gone in. No rabbit was killed at this burrow. but the footsteps of the party were tracked back through the snow to another burrow in which a dead rabbit was found. There was also evidence that the defendants said they had a number of rabbits in their pockets.

The defence was a novel one. The rabbit hunters admitted that they had employed an animal, but denied that the animal was a ferret. They said they had procured the creature from a man at Plattekill, in Ulster county, who told them it was a mongoose or species of ichneumon, and would prove very serviceable in hunting rabbits. They were to try the animal, and if it did well, they were to have the privilege of purchasing it for the sum of two dollars. They tried it, according to their story, and it was of no use at all, for it did not kill a single rabbit. The defendants and a number of their witnesses who were familiar with the appearance of ferrets, declared that the creature in question differed from a ferret in several important respects; and all were quite confident that if it was not a mongoose, as the man in Plattekill declared it was, at all

events it could not have been a ferret. The prosecution had evidently anticipated the line of defence, for in rebuttal a German gentleman was called as a witness who had enjoyed an experience of some thirty years in preparing natural history specimens, and he produced a mongoose, beautifully stuffed and mounted, for the inspection of the jury. The name mongoose, or mungoos, is usually applied to the East Indian ichneumon, which s often domesticated in India, and is a wonderful rat killer and serpent slayer. The Egyptian ichneumon, sometimes called Pharach's rat, is celebrated for its liking for the eggs of the crocodile, which it destroys in large numbers. The expert witness we have mentioned testified that the mongroose was rarely brought to this country, and would not long survive exposure to the ordinary vicisaltudes of our climate here in New York. The price of a live specimen in this country

fifty dollars. Yet, according to the testimony of the defendants, the Plattekill ichneumon breeder offered these animals to purchasers at two dollars apiece.

The trial of this case excited a good deal of amusement, and the defence was received by the jury with obvious incredulity. It took them but a very few minutes to render a verdict in favor of the people, but they inflicted only the amount of one penalty of twenty-five dollars upon the defendants, inasmuch as they were not satisfied that more than one rabbit had been killed with the ald of the ferret.

The Peabody Fund in London.

The fund which GEORGE PEABODY gave for the building of improved dwellings for working people in London, has turned out to be a remarkably successful investment. It has doubled in about twenty years, having increased from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000; and on that greater sum it is now earning 8 per cent. Interest.

It would, therefore, have been an exceedingly judicious investment of capital if purpose of Mr. PRABODY had been nothing more than to enrich his estate by buying the property. A London landlord thinks himself fortunate if he nets 3 per cent, and even for New York it is not a rate despised in these days. We doubt if the model tenement houses put up here in recent years by private capitalists pay any more on the average.

The PEABODY dwellings are not intended for the very poor, but for artisans and other workmen earning good wages and desiring superior accommodations. The number of separate tenements is 5,071, and at the last accounts they were occupied by 20,874 persons, who were admitted under restrictions which shut out the mass of the people in great towns who suffer from really dire poverty, due to misfortune, improvidence, or vice. They have not money enough to pay the rents charged for the PEABODY dwellings; and vast numbers of them are also of habits which make them very undesirable tenants for apartments that must maintain a distinction for order and cleanliness. They are neither wanted there nor do they want to be subject to the requisite supervision. They prefer dirt with freedom to cleanliness with close regulation. They want to do as they please in their own nomes, not as a charitable board would have them do, exacting from them something more than the mere payment of their rent with regularity.

But the demand for the PEABODY apartments shows that they meet a real want; and it comes from those who are most worthy of the consideration of capitalists, and who, in the long run, are the most profitable for them to regard. If Mr. PEABODY's whole estate has been arranged as successfully as this particular fund, it has turned out extraordinarily well. It is doubtful if, with all his financial sagacity, he made any better investment than that of this \$2,500,000, which as doubled within twenty years.

The question accordingly arises whether, as time goes on, money put into similar dwellings will not turn out an equally good investment here, as a matter not of philanthropy, but purely of business. The London Truth complains that the PEABODY fund is managed on wholly commercial principles; and that, so far from relieving poverty, it is used for the benefit of those only who are capable of taking care of themselves. But the industrious, thrifty, steady workers, the mechanics and the artisans, are the very members of sociey who most deserve the consideration of the hilanthropist. They do not want charity, or to pauperize themselves; but they want good homes within their means, and the man who gives them such dwellings, whether in pursuance of a distinctly philanthropic scheme like Mr. PEABODY'S, or from commercial reasons solely, renders an important service to mankind. Perhaps it is all the more important if he is governed by nothing except business motives, for they furnish a lasting principle; and the best helper of his fellow man is not he who treats him as an object of charity, but who invests his capital so that it does the greatest good to the whole of society while also yielding to him

We see no justice in Truth's complaints, accordingly. If the trustees of the fund discover from experience that the demand for such dwellings as they provide continues greater than the supply, they are wholly justified in using their surplus income in putting up more of thesame kind. They could not do better with the money. By encouraging the industrious earners of good wages, so that they may live in comfort, they help to raise the general standard of living. The example of good homes is always beneficial. It inspires in the people greater ambition, and cultivates in them a higher refinement.

If Mr. PEABODY has shown that improve tenement houses can be made a profitable nvestment, he has done good service, although his fund, as it is managed, is like a great private estate, run on no philanthropic pretence whatever. The income of the fund goes to swell the principal, so that more houses may be put up. But that is about the case with the ASTOR estate. All of its meome, except the trifling part used by Mr. Aston for his personal expenses, goes into now houses and other investments desirable for the great mass of the public. Practically it is almost as much of a charitable fund as the PEABODY fund.

A New Ruling by the Speaker. This bewildering assertion occurs in the report of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED's speech at the Americus Club's dinner

in Pitteburgh night before last: "The Republican vote of the South the Republican party is entitled to under the Committation, whether that vote be ignorant or sensible."

We do not recall at the moment the exact article, section, and clause of that provision of the United States Constitution which secures to the Republican party the negro

yote of the Southern States Perhaps Brother REED knows. He has aiready shown himself to be great in the way of construction, interpretation, and exegesis, and he possesses an eagle eye.

The mysterious trouble at the Tongue River agency reported some time ago, now turns out to be a case of religious fanaticism The Indians there are possessed with the idea that a Saviour of the Indian race is shortly to appear and crush out the whites for their benefit. Possibly some expression, illustration, or hypothesis used by their missionaries has been caught up and perverted, and has borne this strange fruit. The Tongue River Indians are Northern Cheyennes, and what is singular is that a like notion is said to be current among the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes Indian Territory, far distant, while similar ideas are prevailing among the Shoshones. It is known that some Indian outbreaks have been promoted by religious excitements. That of Chief Josupu's Nes Percés, for example, was somewhat ascribable to the"Drum ner" delusion. The latest trouble among the Crows was partly due to the supernatura ed by Sword Branes, while Six-TING BULL's influence among the Teton Sloux Precautions, therefore, have wisely been takes by Gen. Rougn to prevent this precent excitement as Tongue Biver from leading to heatili

ties. Were our Western country as great and as inaccessible as the Soudan, and the Indiana there as numerous as the natives of Central Africa, a Mabdi among them might have a great run just now, and give no end of trouble

to the Government. The common idea of a missionary used t be a man standing under a tree, Bible in hand, exhorting the natives. We are now beginning to see missionary work specialized like other professions. Thus we find in India not only the evangelist, but also the literary missionary, who attends to little except translations of religious and educational books; the educator, who superintends the schools and prepares converts to be preachers or teachers; the medical missionary, whose work is a very useful feature of mission enterprise, and other sorts of workers whose talents and training have fitted them for some special department of the service. It is one of the most convincing proofs of the vitality of Christian missions that the work is expanding and ramifying in so many directions that one man can no longer be expected to do everything, but rather to prepare himself for some special line of duties.

No intelligent man gives the slightest cre-dence to the statements of the scandal makers who have so shamefully attacked Mr. Clavalant's private char locter without any justification of facts. -Indianapoil.

True! But do you mind pointing out the candal maker or the scandal makers who have shamefully attacked Mr. CLEVELAND'S private character without any justification of facts? And what scandal or scandals have they invented about him?

It must have grieved the kind heart of Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, the professional conductor of Pan-American tours to find that only two delegates to the recent International Conference cared to go on the Southern trip; and those two went because the proposed journey gives them a long lift toward home. Did the delegates think that because they had seen Niagara and heard Evants and Blain, the great Northern republic had no more natural wonders to offer?

The Civil Service Commission received a shaking up in the House restrictly which should admount the special champions and sponsor of shedy reform that it is about time to stand from under.—
Schalington Post.

What in thunder is shody reform? Is it a sort of compromise between shoddy reform

The statement printed in another column respecting Mr. RANDALL's attitude during the electoral count of 1876, and incidentally re-ferring to the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt's conduct at the time of that crisis, will be read with great interest but with a cautious reserve of judgment. We present it simply as another document relating to a most important chapter of political history that is still to be written.

Earny with 600 men is now on the way to Central Africa again. This is the largest caravan that ever started for the interior from Zanzibar in charge of a white man, though some of Tippu Tib's ivory caravant have num bered a thousand souls. The great trader is ow supposed to be on his way to Zanzibar. He will doubtless meet EMIN, and, as both think they have a grievance against STANLEY. they will find at least one prolific topic of conversation.

PHILADELPHIA'S MAYOR.

Great Pight For the Next Republica Nomination,

PHILADELPHIA, April 27,-The city of Philadelphia is soon to witness the greatest political contest ever waged in the Quaker city. Mayor Fitler is in the last year of his four years term, and as under our present charter, the Mayor appoints the heads of all departments, such as Public Works, Public Safety, Charities and Corrections, who in turn control the 15,000 officeholders under them, it can be seen how important it is for political eaders to have a friend in the Mayor.

The candidates already in the field are all from the Republican fold. They include Peter A. R. Widener, a millionaire who is pretty well known in New York in connection with passanger railways William S. Stokley, the present Director of Public Safety under Mayor Fitler. and Edwin 8. Stuart, President of the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Widener has as his chie! backer David H. Lane, one of the "Big Four." who for many years ran the political affairs of our city. With the influence of the Philadelphia Traction Company, with its 4,500 employees, behind Mr. Lane, Candidate Widener will have a respectable following during the preliminary canvass and may possibly win.

The Director of Public Safety, William S. held the office of terms of three years each under the old law and was overwhelmingly defeated for a fourth term by Samuel A. King, the Democratic nominee. He is doubtless the most anxious of any for the nomination, and his principal supporter is James McManes, the old time Boss of Penn sylvania, but who, since the election of Mayor. Fitler three years ago, has been a back number in politica.

No man was ever more completely "turned down" than Boss McManes has been by Mayor Fitter, and no man would ever be more strongly entrenched or more supreme in strongly entrenched or more supreme in power than James McManes would be were he to succeed in making William S. Stokley the next Mayor of Philadelphia.

McManes deeply feels the humiliation put upon him by Mayor Friter, and the dream of his life is to get square with his enemies. It is said that his favorite motto is:

"Time at lass makes all things even.
And if we do but watch the hour.
There never yet was buman power,
But could avenue it unforgiven
The patient watch the wight long."

Edwin S. Stuart is backed by the young men

The pasiest watch the wigit long of him who treasures up a wrong."

Edwin S. Stuart is backed by the young men office party. His canvass has yet to open, but his strength is steadily zrowing, and if Filier should give Stuart his support, he would sweep them all down like chaff before the wind.

It must not be overlooked that Stokley, coached by McManes, will be very powerful in the fight. He has control of 1.600 policemen, 700 firemen, and all the employees of the Boards of Health, Building Inspectors. Commissioners of City Property, Electrical Sureau, and the Park Commission. Those who know best allege that these public servants are all being drilled in Stokley's interest. The Mayor may veto it, however.

But there is a new power in Philadelphia politics that may control this important nomination, and that is the ward organizations that, under David Martin's leadership, have just been established. This is a combination of party workers in every one of the thirty-four wards of our city, as against the old Boss system that has prevailed for twenty years, under McManes, Leeds, Lane and Rowan.

I predict that this new and popular method of making nominations will prevail at the primaries next full, and also in the nomination for Mayor in January Bext.

A Country Editor and His Five Cante.

From the Springleid Republican.
In Washington Market live cents willipurchase

a whole strawberry, or five respectably large oranges, or a third of a sucumber; or a boy can purchase three oranges, and with the two cents balance sail across the north Biver on the Barcley stress ferry boat close at hand, and if it be his good luck to take thus sail on seamer day, he may have the pleasure of seeing som of the great ocean racers like the famous Teutonic s City of Paris, as they majestically come up the bay. saw the City of Paris the last time she came into harbo efore her recent accident, and she was a proudelight, for the moves as quietly as rapidly, and her lines are so grace ful and her proportions so perfect, even a landlubbe like myself would suspect her of making fast time. Will five cents accomplish as much as all this any-where else under the sun?

A Not Unjust Reproach. From the Kaneas City Journal Possibly THE SUN is somewhat to blame for the arrest of Editor Godkin of the Forning Post on

charge of libel. Had Tan Sux continued to publish th daily registrations of the alethometer Editor Godkis might never have uttered the particular libels of which Democratic Origina in Mr. Randall's Die

total.

From the Philadelphia Ladger,

There seems to be a concensus of Demo-eratic opinion that Senator McAleer is the right man for the Taird Congress district vacancy.

Moving Bay. From the Washington Sim The lat of May will probably see the openin WHO IS THE LIAR?

Is it the Editor or the Reporter ! From the Philadelphia Inquirer

NEW YORK, April 26 .- The Cleveland-Dana controversy is still the subject of much serimonlous and indeterminate discussion. There have been all sorts of accusations and denials on both sides, until the truth of the matter is being more completely hid than in the begin-nits. Mr. Cleveland's friends appear to think It important that he should be relieved of having said the things imputed to him in the World, and so the reporter who wrote the artiole which has created all this rumpus is evidently to be made the scapegoat.

No one will disagree with the proposition that he should be if he deserves it, but, on the other hand, if he made a truthful record of the ex-President's language, as his reputation is dearer to him than that of any other man. even although he has been the President of the United States, he is a very foolish man if he permits himself to be placed in a false position. even for the exigencies of a political party. This is a phase of the question which interests jour-

is a phase of the question which interests journalism as well as the political world.

The young man who visited Mr. Cleveland in his office and sought his views upon Mr. Dana's declaration that the ex-Fresident was seeking release from a daugerous increase in fat by release from a brother of Mr. T. C. Crawford, the London correspondent of the World. Mr. Fred Crawford is recognized in his profession as one of the most careful, rainstaking, and conscientious members. I believe him incarable of deliberate misrepresentation. Further than that I know beyond all question of dispute, that one-half of the interview was written by Mr. Cleveland himself in his own office.

The kind of man Mr. Crawford is, is shown by the fact that after he had read the editorial in last Sunday's World, in which the authenticity of all but fourteen lines of the Interview was disacowed, ha the very next day, wrote and handed in his resignation as a member of the World's staff. I had supposed that before this he would make some public declaration concerning the affair.

He is certainly very foolish if he doesn't.

oncerning the affair.

He is certainly very foolish if he doesn't,

LOUIS N. MEGARGEE.

From the New York Press of Yesterday.

In it True that Mr. Whitney Interfered!

Prom the New Fort Press of Festeriags.

National politics as they affect men are kaleidoscopic. Two weeks ago that impaleable but nevertheless powerful and all-pervading essence of all politics known as public opinion would have said it was a fair bet of dollars against doughnuts that ex-President Grover Cleveland would be renominated by his party in 1892. To-day it is nearly as great odds the other way, in public opinion, and all because of an interview.

It is useless to discuss the interview itself, beyond two phases of it. First of all, Mr. Cleveland is not a spring chicken, and Fred Crawford, the reporter, has that kind of a reputation among his follow cratismen that has compelled every newspaper man in New York, with a possible Mugwump exception or two, to believe his version of the interview against the half-way denials that have been made of his report, amounting to a confession that Mr. Cleveland said all he was reported as saying, but did not intend to have it all reported in print.

It is this latter feature which is the palpable

but did not intend to have it all reported in print.

It is this latter feature which is the palpable something that has literally destroyed Mr. Cleveland himself. The attack upon his ponderosity, which led to his denunctation of his assailant, came from a source whence similar litterly projected missiles have been raining for several years. The words of the reply were not chaste and elegant, but the circumstances warranted their vigor, and, after having given year to them, Mr. Cleveland would have done far better as a politician to have stood by them than to have denied them. But he was under the Mugwump spell, which has been trying to make him out a visce of godlike human composition, whereas he is common clay—and very common—like the rest of us. By Mugwump advice he allowed them to deny the interview, which was a cowardly thing to do, when he should have denied it himself if it was deniable.

terview, which was a cowardly thing to do, when he should have denied it himself if it was deniable.

This was just what he did, during the campaign for his revicetion, about the \$10,000 check which he sent to the Democratic National Committee, And having put himself in the hands of his Mugwump friends, they have proceeded to emisculate his menhood and put him in the light of a cowardly man who is willing to shower epithets on an implacable enemy in private which he will not stand by when they are made public.

The episode has brought out several strong side lights. It was ex-Secretary William C. Whitney who secured in semi-retraction from the World newspaper. No one knows better than Mr. Whitney what the effect of this affair has been. He is, in the copular mind, the chosen legates of the Cleveland falls out of the Presidential running. It can well be imagined that there was a quiet Mephistophelian smile on his immobile face as he went the rounds of the newspaper offices to patch up this affair so as to leave Mr. Cleveland in the predicament I have described.

Then there is another feature. The reporter, who is editorially announced by his paper to have raped Mr. Cleveland of a public utterance which was intended to be private, is retained in the full confidence of his employers, although in his indignation at the editorial repudiation he promptly tendered his resignation. This makes it clear enough that policy and not truth dietated the semi-retraction.

Another side light is that which shows how great an assistant Mr. Cleveland had while President in his private secretary, Col. Jan. great an assistant Mr. Cleveland had while Fresident in his private secretary. Col. Dan Lamont. There were no such bad breaks while Lamont stood guard over Mr. Cleveland's mouth. It was true, too, that his letter writing during Lamont's supervision was without any auch gaucheries and mistakes in policy as we have witnessed since Mr. Cleveland began to have witnessed since Mr. Cleveland began to display his anxiety for a renomination through his letters to various persons and organiza-tions over the country. Carson Lake.

Mr. Cleveland Advised to Speak.

From the Rochester Democrat As a rule, it is not worth while for public men to affirm or deny the truth of floating statements concerning them which appear in print. But an exception seems to be presented in the Cleveland-World-Sun episode, which row stands as follows:

in the Cleveland-World-Bun episode, which now stands as follows:

The World published a report of an interview with Mr. Cleveland, in which the ex-President was represented as attacking Mr. Dana with a volley of atrocious abuse.

The Sun replied with a broadside of flerce and forcibe invective, which, however, was fully justified by the supposed provocation.

The World then printed a curiously equivocal repudiation of its own report, saying it was satisfied that Mr. Cleveland had not made for publication the remarks attributed to him. repudiation of its own report, saying it was satisfied that Mr. Cleveland had not made for publication the remarks attributed to him.

Thersupon The Sun called attention to the peculiar form of denial adopted by the World, and asserted its belief that Mr. Cleveland said all, and more, that was printed in the World interview—intending his remarks only for the private ext of the reporter, and having no idea that they would be held up to the gaze of an astonished and she and public.

To this theore, noftier the World nor Mr. Cleveland has paid the slightest attention.

Now The Bun says it will promptly retract all it said if Mr. Cleveland will declare that he was mistenorted in the World.

The matter has taken on such a sensational character, it is so excentional in its substance, and has excited such widespread remark, that it would seem to be perfectly proper for Mr. Cleveland to end all controversy by making the denial suggested. There is not answepaper in the country but what would be glad to lend him the use of its columns, not only from the standpoint of business enterprise, but for the sake of nailing a foul lie—if it is a lie—about a man whom the people of the United States elevated to the highest office within their gift.

What We are All Talking About.

The highest price paid so far for California wine is that which one of the largest dealers got not long ago for a spieudid white wine made for a man enthusiastic for a spiculdid white wine made for a man enthusiastic about native products. He asked a grower in the south-ern part of the State to get up a wine regardless of cost. The grower selected the best grapes he could find took the greatest care with the different steps of the processes, and finally obtained a wine that com-pared admirably with similar wines from the filing. Not much of it was made, and when it was bottled its cost to the maker was \$4 a quart. The enthusiast is New Yorker, and he is saving the wine as a miser saves his gold. Once in a while he brings out a bottle for a man who professes to be a judge, and generally astonishes him with the announcement that it is an America growth. The enthusiast says the wine naturally has improved with age, and he is hopeful that the day will come when the cost of making such a wine may be so reduced that equally excellent vintages may be enjoyed by many and not alone by a few.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel has two distinct sets of patrons. One set confines itself during the evening to lounging about the corridors and the parlors, to giving the bartenders occasional jobs, and to gathering in groups in out-of-the-way corners and holding deeply mysterious conversations in whispers. Many of the injustrious conversations in whispers. Many of these gentlamen are the regular guests of the house, a number of them are politicians, and not a few are stragglers who drop in to see and to be seen. The other set is seen only in the billiard room to the heatment. The persons composing this clique enter the butte from Twenty-tourth street and disappear in the billiard room. They all know such other, and are like the members of this family. It is not like that one of they have the a big family. It is not likely that one of them know w member of the up-stairs set, and it is evident from the way they keep together that they don't wish to.

Dr. J. W. Fewkes has turned the phonograph to je vevel use. Dr. Fowkes has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the history of the Passamoqueddy In-liana, many of whose tegenda are remarkable for their beauty. He has also accossed in recording by the phonograph for the editoration of future generations, a number of congs. take, and conversations of the Passa-magnoddies, which can now be listened to with income OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Pires Notice.

Where, it has been asked at the Academy of Design, are all the good plotures which our artists must have been painting during the past year? At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, we can answer, now that the twelfth exhibition of the Society of American Artists is open. Here are 206 works in paint and clay, only about a third of the number shown at the Academy; but here there is searcely one that should be wished away. It is the best exhibition the society has yet held. It is probably the best collection of American pictures that has ever been gathered, and it is not only good. but varied, interesting, and promising.

The first thing that strikes the visitor is the gay and brilliant look of the rooms, proving that the influence of Munich, under which the society was born, has been outlived and east aside. Old Munich students still are prominent contributors, but, like their juniors, they are now French in hand and heart when, in heart at least, they are not thoroughly American. This might have been said last year, and even earlier, but never so emphatically as to-day. Never before, at all events, has the Impressionist been seen in such force. His presence must be counted a good sign, whether or no one cares greatly about his work at the moment. There cannot be too many paths thrown open in art; and if in this path a love for nature is as yet more apparent than a recognition of the claims of art as such, who shall say that this latter virtue may not in process of time be combined with the other? It is surely no injustice to any other canvas

in the room to name first the "Surf and Fog" of Mr. Eichelberger (No. 73). Its border of crape hints at a pathetic story. Here was a young painter who, in two or three years, had von himself a high place in the estimation of his fellows, but had scarcely caught the public's eye, and had produced nothing of really remarkable quality. Then he creates a masterpiece, and, as the last touches are given, dies from exposure while at work-killed by the sharp breath of the sea, which he was painting as it had never before been painted. These words are not too strong. There are hundreds of things which, long before this century dawned, had been painted so well that, although they may be painted differently, they cannot be painted better. But the phases of outdoor nature were not among them. By no means all of these phases have been perfectly painted, even yet. One of the most beautiful, aubtle and difficult lies on this canvas. It may have been well portrayed elsewhere, but no instance comes to mind of equal success, and completer success cannot possibly be fancied. There is no more need why any one should try another version of just this theme than why, for instance, one should try to rival Rousseau in painting hoar frost on a stretch of rugged moorland. Two breakers are curling in the middle distance: the foreground is a flat sweep of water and foam, the wreck of a past wave swirling away again; and over all spreads the mantle of fog. making of the sun a pale, red-bordered ball. The movement and quality of the water, the palpitating dampness of the air, the diffused light and single gleam of direct, silvery sunshine, and the exquisite, opalescent color, are rendered in such a way that one hardly knows whether to characterize the result as more true or more poetic, more delicate or more strong. It was a beautiful thing to paint, and it has been painted perfectly-a very difficult thing; yet no trace of difficulty appears in the fresh, delicious effect. And the best of it is that no great Frenchman of this or any day showed the young American just how to win his triumph. After feeling the influence of a picture which

although so solid in workmanship is so ethe-

real in spirit, it is hard to appreciate excel-

lences of another sort. The strongest contrast is, however, the best tonic for the eye so one may look across the gallery at Mr. Donoho's sturdy portrait of a bit of mother earth, the "Grouse Cover" (No. 64), with its leaf-carpeted ground, rough stone wall, and gnarled and naked oaks. This is good, manly rose, while a more romantic note speaks from the same artist's "November" (No. 65) as from Mr. C. W. Warren's "Early Spring" (No. 68), and from Mr. Metcalf's various landscapes, among which the most charming is perhaps Midsummer Twilight" (No. 128). Mr. Ochtnan's "Moonlight Fantasy" (No. 183) is no more fantastic than moonlight must be when it falls on tall trees, a bit of water, and white houses with lights behind their window panes. Indeed it is a very direct and genuine piece of work, with more artistic bone and muscle than some of the other landscapes which the casual eye may find prettier at first sight. The tendency we have already deplored, as shown by some young painters of talent-atendency to get delicacy at the expense of strength, a pleasing tone at the expense of vital color, and sentiment at the expense of form is nowhere painfully conspicuous excent to Mr. Crane's trivial landscape to which he has given the stily title "An Ode to Morning." But there is a hint of it even in such attractive works as Mr. Dearth's "November in Picardy" (No. 58), and Mr. Bogert's "Late Afternoon (No. 16). Mr. Tryon is more virile than in his Academy picture in the graceful "Morning in May "(No. 182), while his marine called "Sunset" (No. 181) would better show its excellence in a more harmonious frame. But this and other good marines, like Mr. Howard Butler's (No. 28), are overshadowed by the incomparable charm of Etchelberger's "Sea and Fog. So, too, is Mr. Church's "Fog " (No. 43), which, while a fantasy, rather than at attempt at portrayal contains some dainty painting of opa-lescent water. Mr. Blum sends a picture of Venice (No. 13), which is less fresh and more metallic in quality than his work is apt to bo: and another view of Venice (No. 29), with a Mexican scene (No. 30), come from Mr. Howard Butler. Mr. Chase's charming studies, and, especially, the one with figures and a delicious effect of sunlight, "Kathleen's Villa" (No. 37), are among the very best of the smaller things, while a very big thing, painted in a big, bold, and successful way, is Mr. Boggs's "Brooklyn Bridge No. 17). For delicate grace one may turn to Mr. Schilling's "Spring Landscape" (No. 161) and Mr. Twachtman's "At the Wharf" (No. 185). Delicacy and strength units in Mr. Platt's charmingly felt landscape, with a pool of water and a very young moon (No. 141), and a sober charm characterizes Mr. Evans's study of the place "Where Lawrence Sterne Lies Buried" (No. 76). Mr. Walker is as happy as usual in his two " Pastorals" (Nos. 190 and 191). while other good landscapes are signed by Mesers. Palmer, Fraser, Wiles. Van Boskerck, Smillie, Shurtleff, Poore, Cole, Hayden, Bolton, Jones, Kost, and Ranger-a list which shows how the elder men stand side by side with the youngest in this exhibition, and even Academicians are not wanting. But more impressive and finer than any

among these pictures, except Mr. Eichelberger's, is Mr. Coffin's "Pennsylvania Farm-Afte the Thunder Shower" (No. 45), a large canvas, where a very difficult effect is admirably dealt with. Dignity of line and mass distinguish it above any landscape in the rooms, and it is individual also in its deeply brilliant color-wet rees and fields of grass and of yellow stubble, a reddish roadway and red barn, all haif in the shadow of the passing cloud, half in a burst of light from the low sun behind the spectator which strikes the barn into scarlet and turns to copper the light clouds that float against the leaden stretches in the eastern sky. It is nature in a rarely splendid mood, interpreted in a bold yet reticent way, with a broad decision of touch that well befits the character of the theme. In interesting contrast is the same painter's "September Breeze" (No. 46), a maple grove and yellowing tangle of fore-ground grass and flowers, as charmingly tresh in sentiment as in execution.

More in the vein the world has agreed to call impressionistic are some dozen landscapes of varying degrees of interest. The most charm ing are undoubtedly Mr. Robinson's large pic-ture with a white French village in the foreground (No. 182), and his smaller "Winter Landscape" (No. 151) with a sloping billside

THE REMINISTON OF THE SOCIETY and houses beyond. The latter is especially remarkable for the amount of sentiment com-bined with its apparently simple realism. Mr. Hassam's "Enchanted Hour" (No. 93) pleases at first by its gay yet delicate color, a village in the distance and grain fields with popule and corn flowers near the eye. But after a little it seems thin and somewhat artificial, and one eventually prefers by far his brilliant studies of Paristan and American streets Mr. Bunker's three landscapes are more properly studies than pictures, but, if one can accept the vivid blue of his meadow brooks, are quite admirable of their kind, especially for the vigorous yet sympathetic way in which the flowers and herbage are painted. Mr. Taylor's "Study of Sunlight" (No. 172) is very interestfng. If one asks for nothing beyond what the title suggests-interesting enough to justife the rough, typically "impressionistic" way in which he seeks for his result. Quite as much cannot be said for Mr. Wendel's rough plastery manner, although he, too, shows us glimese of true sunshine. Mr. Dow leans toward the same school in his "Frost Flowers" (No. 66) where the meadow, with its sheets of lilac asters, is charmingly done, but the line sky seems an attempt to force, rather than win, harmony of color. A striking contrast, as quite in the manner of twenty years ago is the same painter's intelligent but commonplace

After Sundown" (No. 67). It is worth noting that only in a very few of these landscapes are foreign scenes present-ed. Long Island, New England, and Pennsylvania are now the fields where American painters are found in greatest number and do their most admirable work.

The Polities of the Town.

Not a little trouble has been caused among municipal statesmen. Republican as well as democratic, on ac-count of the alleged nufair distribution of party patronage. The Republicans are in central of all the Fadera offices, and the Tammany Democrats are dominant nearly all of the city departments but the large num-ber of holdovers under the civil service rules in the former, and the large number of recruits to Tamman from the County Democracy in the latter, have been the cause of the trouble. It is much caster, under raise-ing rules of office holding, to make changes in the higher places than in the subordinate ones, wherein the salary is less. Thus is hoppens that the majority of district leaders on both sides of the political home secured places for thomselves, with the expectation of looking after their followers and adherents later on. This they have been, to a great extent, unable to de hence the great and growing dissatisfaction which has manifested itself among the head working lieutenants of the ambitious district leaders. Of the two dozen Republicans in charge of the twenty four Assembly dis tricis in town, few have been left unprovided for, Grimes, the leader in the First, is custodian of the Fost Office, shea, in the Second is a deputy cel lector in the Custom House. Taintor, in the Third, is a Police Justice. Collins, in the Fourth, is a deputy in the Surveyors office. French, in the Fifth, has been out of the Police Department less than a year, after a long term of office. holding, and is willing and ready to go back. Simpson, in the Sixth, is superintendent of the emigrants. Van Cott, in the Seventh, is Postmaster in the city. The Eighth is an exception. Jacobus, in the Ninth, is United States Marshal Eidman, in the Tenth, is Col lector of Internal Revenue. Peabody, in the Eleventh, was the Republican nominee for Senator last year in the Tenth Senatorial district, and would have been slected had not Jake Cantor beaten him. The Twelfth like the Eighth is unprovided for. Gibbs, in the Thirteenth, is an Assemblyman. Nugent, in the Fourteenth has a contract for restaurant privileges at the Barge Office. Greacen in the Fifteenth is waiting only till Sheridan Shook wakes up in his bebail. Kropf, in the Sixteenth attends to the law business for the Republicans (when they need any). Berryman, in the Heventeenth, is a deputy collector in the Cuatom House. Bigin, in the Eighteenth, has a baggage contract with Castle Garden. Reisenweber, in the Nineteenth, is still wait-ing. Smith, in the Twentieth, is a Police Justica. Lewis, in the Twenty-first, is an Assemblyman. Gunner, in the Twenty-second, is a deputy collector at \$3,000 a year. Baymond, in the Twenty-third, is under the protecting care of Judge Smith, of the Twentieth, who has also this liquienant, Henry C. Perier, a Police Court Clerajas ga,000. The Republican leaders of the Twenty fourth have no high effice, but they are as well off in this respect as the rank and file of their followers.

It is much to be hoped, in the interest of political narmony and good followship, that no one will undertake to investigate the office of the Mayor's Marshal.

The maintenance of the Mayor's office costs the city 25,000 a year, exclusive of the Mayor's salary, which ta \$10,000 a year.

Of the Tammany district leaders in the twenty-four districts Frank T. Fitzgerald, in the First, is Register at \$12,000 a year. Richolas T. Brown, in the Second, is Al-derman at \$2,000, leader Divove being not yet placed. Of the two leaders in the Third O'Reilly is a Follow Justice at \$8,000, and Clancy is Civil Justice at \$6,000. First patrick, the leader in the Fourth, is a Commissioner of Excise at \$5,000: he is Treasurer of the Board. Mitchell the leader of the Fifth, is Civil Justice at \$5,000 Reilly, leader in the Sixth, is County Clerk at \$15,000 Martin, leader in the Seventh, is deputy Commissioner of Public Works at \$0,001. Hall, leader in the Eighth, is Clerk in the First Avenue Civil Cours at \$3,000. Fitz patrick, leader in the Ninth, is deputy Clerk of the Court Special Sessions at \$3,000. Steckler, leader in the enth, is Civil Judge at \$6,000, and his brother is Corporation Attorney at St. Oak The Tammany leader in the Eleventh holds no official post. Hanly, in the Twelfth, is Coroner at \$5,000. Beattle, in the Thir-teenth, is Commissioner of Street Cleaning at \$6,000. Reilly, in the Fourteenth, holds no post. Dalton, in the Fifteenth, is deputy Commissioner of Street Cleanin at \$3.001 Hagan, in the Sixteenth, Dalton's pre-decessor, holds no post. Plunkitt, in the Seven-teenth, has a lease of the west side water front of the city and he is engaged in developing ripariar of the city and he is engaged in developing rioarian commerce Seery, in the Eighteenth, is Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles in the Fire Department, at \$2,500. McMahon, in the Nineteenth, is a Foilce Justice, at \$4,400. Carroll, in the Twentieth, is Cierk of the Court of Special Sessions, at \$5,000. Martin, in the Twenty-second, is Police Commissioner, at \$5,000. Sheeby, in the Twenty-second, to Commissioner of Charities and Correction, at \$5,000. tiliroy, in the Twenty-third, is Commissioner of Public Works, at \$8,0.0, and Purroy, in the Twenty-fourth, is President of the Roard of Fire Commissioners, at \$5,000. It so happens, therefore, that while the great bulk of the followers of the Republican party in the city-that is, among those who devote the best share of their time to political concerns—and the much larger number of able and industrious Tammany workers, are waiting for the recognition so long deferred. The actual leader on both sides are nearly all well supplied with saug and comfortable places. This is due to circumstances with which the leaders themselves have nothing to do. But it is none the less a source of annoyance and a constant danger to their retention as leaders.
When the Department of Public Works, which is the most important in point of patronage in the city Gov ernment, passed into the hands of a Tammany Commis-sioner, it was generally supposed that there would be a "clean sweep." The Civil Service law, howaver, was found to be a barrier to this, and the courts reinstased saveral military vaterana, who, in violation of the previsions of that law, have been removed. As the effort to get out the incumbents did not seem to be a promising one, the simpler expedient was tried of inducing the incumbents to transfer their allegiance to Tam-many. This many of them did: indeed, most of them. Issolved the problem of filling the department of Fublic Works with men in political accord with the head of

it, but it did not make any places for Tammany men, who had been expectant applicants. And the same thing is true of many other municipal departments. The question has arisen among the lawyers whether or not the Shariff to be chosen in November next is piace of Daniel E. Sickles will hold a three years' term or will merely fill out the rest of the time for which Mr. Flack was originally elected. The question has never before risen in this city, as no previous Sheriff, since the adoption of the present Constitution, has ever disc or resigned during his term of office. The law expressly provides that a Sheriff is incligible for reslection for the term next succeeding his own on the ground that his powers as peace officer of the county might be used to his own advantage if a candidate for such reflection. No Sheriff in recent years has held the post more than once, with the exception of John Kelly, who was chosen

in 1856 and again in 1864, one term having intervened. John J. Linson, the Democrat who represents the Rondout and Kingston district to the State Senate, and who has become well known throughout the State through the discussions which his introduction of the Linson bill for altered election methods has given ries, is a native of Sullivan county, is 40 years of age, and was a school teacher in his youth. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and became the law partner of that well-known Democrat, the Hon, Augustus Schoonmaken and remained in the firm until the appointment of Mr. Schooumaker as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. For five years he served as Corporation Counsel of the

city of Kingston, and for three years was Justice of the Peace. His term as Senator does not expire until 1891. § New York Farmers Sowing Mamp.

SARATOGA, April 27.-Quite a number of farmers in the surrounding country are sowing hemp this spring, and are anticipating from it better returns than could be had from potatoes or grain. Both hemr and Sax were raised in this region very extensively in for-iner years, and were crops of good remain-ration. Until quite recently there were flax mills on all the survania that furnished water power, but most of these mills have guested decay in late years. If may be that see some of them will be restored, and the machinery see